MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XI. WEDNESDAY, JULY 29th. 1795. NUMBER 512.

It has been reſolved, that all Advertiſements, which appear under the Official Signature of either of the Secretaries of this Government, or of any other Officers of Government, properly authoriſed to Publiſh them in the MADRAS COURIER, or MADRAS GAZETTE are meant, and muſt be deemed, to convey Official and ſufficient Notification of the Board Orders and Reſolutions, in the ſame manner, as if they were particularly ſpecified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom ſuch Orders and Reſolutions have a reference.

Civil Department, Fort St. George: 24th December, 1794.

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be ſold by Public Auction,

By Robert Henderſon,

AT THE SEA GATE,
This day, WEDNESDAY, the 29th July,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,
By Order of Meſſrs. Chaſe, Sewell, & Chaſe,
A QUANTITY OF
Condemned Stores and Rigging,
Landed from His Majeſty's Ships,
Conſiſting of

LOWER STEERING SAILS,
FORE and MIZEN SAILS,
Seven and an half Inch CABLE,
Twenty-two Inch ditto,
STAY SAILS,

AND

A variety of Old CORDAGE,

The whole to be viewed any time previous to the Sale.

Conditions of Sale: All Goods to be paid for and taken away within five Days after the Sale, in Default thereof, they will be re-ſold at the Riſk of the Purchaſer.

To be ſold by Public Auction,

By Robert Henderſon,

At his Rooms
NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,
On THURSDAY, next the 30th July,
At 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon,

ABOUT Forty Dozens of good French Claret,
An Aſſortment of Plated Shoe and Knee Buckles,
Some Maſulipatam Handkerchiefs,
Seventy Pieces Muſlin Handkerchiefs,
A Capital Double Barreled Gun,

AND

A quantity of French Silk Stockings,

AND

Seven Elegant SHAWLS juſt arrived.

By Order of the Executors of the late
NAGAPAH CHITTY.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Robert Henderſon,

ON THE PREMISES,
On SATURDAY next, the 1ſt of Auguſt,
Between the hours of 10 and 12.

A LARGE Upper Roomed Houſe and two Grounds, ſituated in Mootal Pettah, in Armenian Street, between the lanes of Cojah Shamier Sultan, and Mr. John Defries, the houſe and one Ground, meaſuring in length from Eaſt to Weſt, ninety feet and in breadth from North to South, eighty feet, and the Ground adjoining, meaſuring in length, from Eaſt to Weſt, ſixty-ſeven feet, and in breadth, from North to South, at the Eaſt end, ſixty-one feet, and at the Weſt end, ſixty-ſeven feet. Further particulars may be known and the title deeds to be ſeen, on Application to R. HENDERSON; a Peon attends at the Houſe, to ſhew the Premiſes.

To be ſold by Public Auction,

By Robert Henderſon,

At his Rooms,
NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,
On THURSDAY, the 6th of Auguſt,
At 11 o'Clock in the forenoon,

A QUANTITY of MILITARY FEATHERS, and WHITE NANKEEN,
A large quantity of BUTTONS,

AND

Some Remnants of CLOTHS.

THE SAME DAY WILL BE SOLD,
Preciſely 12 o'Clock,

A DARK BAY ARAB COLT, near *three Years* old, promiſes well for the *Turf*, meaſures near *Thirteen Hands three Inches*, and is judged to be of *good Blood*. The Property of Lieut. Frend.

At the ſame time will be ſold,

A Beautiful high Caſt Grey Saddle Horſe, lately arrived from the Northward,
And a very Elegant PHÆTON,

AND

A Pair of Grey MARES, with Harneſs Complete,

SALES BY AUCTION.

By Order of the Adminiſtrator of the late
STEPHEN POPHAM, Eſq. Deceaſed,

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY

Meſſrs. Sharp and Heefke,

AT THEIR ROOMS,
On THURSDAY next, the 30th Inſtant,
At 11 o'Clock,
And to continue on every TUESDAY and THURSDAY until the whole is ſold,

CONSISTING OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
GLASS and CHINA WARE,
CUTLERY,
KITCHEN FURNITURE,
WEARING APPAREL,
A QUANTITY of BOOKS,

AND

LIQUORS, co[illegible]ſiſting of Old Madeira, in bottles — E[illegible]gliſh and Daniſh Claret — Hock—Re[illegible] and White Conſtantia—Small Beer—Bra[illegible]y, and One Caſk of Rum.

ALSO,

A great QUANTITY of STORES for the COTTON FARM, conſiſting of Carts—Mamitus Cotton Mills—Iron Buckets—Graſs Knives—A Boat and a Canoe, &c, &c.

AND

CATTLE, conſiſting of Horſes—Cart Bullocks—Milch Cows, with Calves—Bulls,

AND

A QUANTITY of POULTRY.

An Inventory of the above Effects may be ſeen at Meſſrs. Sharp and Heefke's Rooms.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY

Meſſrs. Sharp and Heefke,

AT THEIR ROOMS.
On FRIDAY next, the 31ſt Inſtant,
At 11 o'Clock,

THE EFFECTS
OF
An OFFICER DECEASED,
CONSISTING OF

SOME WEARING APPAREL, Two Pair of Silver Buckles, a Spying Glaſs,

AND

Europe Trunks, &c.

At the ſame time will be ſold,
SOME ELEGANT SILVER PLATE,
Conſiſting of

A Pair of Silver Oval Hot-Water Diſhes,
Four do. Round Hot-Water Plates,
One Pair do. Sugar Pots,
One do. Coffee Urn,
Two do. Plates,
Eight do. Small do.
Four do. Pye Diſhes,
One Silver Scollop,
One do. Croſs,
Two do. Candle-Sticks,
Two do. Sauce Boats, and Two Spoons,
One do. Stew Pan,

AND ALSO

One Silver Bowl,
Five do. Taſſels for a Pallankeen,
Twelve do. Handle Knives,
One Elegant Gold Watch Chain,
Two Pair of Malabar Gold Bracelets, ſet with Preſious Stones,

AND

One Gold Neck Jewels, alſo ſet with Stones.

Freight or Paſſengers,

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE GOOD SHIP
GLASGOW,
CAPTAIN ARTHUR,
Will ſail for Calcutta direct,
On Thurſday Evening, or early on Friday Morning.

For Freight or Paſſage apply to Meſſrs. CHASE, SEWELL, and CHASE.
Fort St. George, 28th July 1795.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by public Auction,
By Order of the Executor, of the late
STEPHEN POPHAM, Esq.

BY

Meſſrs. Sharp and Heefke,

AT THEIR ROOMS,
On SATURDAY, the 1ſt of Auguſt,
At 11 o'Clock,

THAT large and ſpacious HOUSE and GROUND, with a ſmall GARDEN adjoining to it together with STABLES, COACH HOUSES, OFFICES, and other Buildings, ſituated in the BLACK TOWN, belonging to the Eſtate of the ſaid Stephen Popham.

A Perſon conſtantly attends to ſhew the Premiſes.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

BY

Meſſrs. Sharp and Heefke,

	Pags.
SOME fine Old Madeira, at per dozen,	5
Excellent Brandy, at per do. - -	5

Brandy in Caſks, at 40 Fanams per Gallon.

To be ſold by Public Auction,

BY

Anthony Gaudoin,

On Saturday next, the 1ſt Auguſt,
At 11 o'Clock,

The following Articles,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, conſiſting of
A BUREAU with BOOK CASE,
TABLES and CHAIRS,
SILVER PLATE,

AND

A variety of other Articles,

ALSO

Two Caſks, of about fifty Gallons each, of very excellent BRANDY, the property of an Officer.

To be ſold by Public Auction,

By Wright and Hurſt,

At their Auction-Room,
On THURSDAY next, the 30th Inſtant,
At 11 o'clock in the Forenoon,

THE remains of the QUEEN's WARE and GLASS lately Advertiſed, among the QUEEN's WARE is a few very handſome Table and Deſert Setts,

ALSO,

Some Boxes of freſh Turky Figs, in excellent preſervation,
Ten Jars of Raiſins,
Eight Caſes of French Pickles,

AND

Six Dozen of French Silk Stockings.

At the ſame time will be Sold,
Some Freſh Bengal Dooreas,

AND

SOME EFFECTS,
The Property of a Gentleman leaving the Settlement.

Wanted.

TWO THOUSAND PAGODAS, for one or two Years—TWELVE PER CENT. *Intereſt*, will be given, and a Mortgage granted, with other Security, if required.

Addreſs to A. B. Courier Office, Popham's Broad-way.

Courier Preſs.

To be Sold,

ONE EIGHTH SHARE in the MADRAS COURIER, and *Preſs.*

Particulars may be known on application to Meſſrs. COLT, BAKER, and Co.
Fort St. George, 24th July, 1795.

Lottery.

TO BE DISPOSED of by LOTTERY, the Elegant ENGRANINGS of the MYSORE COUNTRY, the views taken by MR. HOME, and the Plans by MR. ARMSTRONG. The undermentioned, is a Liſt of the Work; with the names of the Engravers, in Number 33 the Hiſtoric part under the direction of MR. R. BOWYER, Pall Mall London. The whole conſiſting of 150 Copies to be divided into 900 Shares, or Tickets at FIVE ST. PAGODAS each, making 150 Prizes—The Lottery to be Drawn, as ſoon as the Subſcription is full and the Tickets Paid for, which will be delivered to the Subſcribers before the drawing by Meſſrs. Sharp and Heefke, where a Book with the Subſcribres Names is now open, alſo at Mr. Hope and Cards's Trichenoply, and at W. J. Miller's, Eſq. Calcutta.

The Names of the Engravers to the Work,

MESSRS. LAEVRY,
MORIS,
FITTLER,
HAWKSWORTH,
READING,
SKILTON,
BYRNE.

The Liſt of the Views, and Plans.

No. 1 Eaſt View of Bangalore, with the Cypreſs Garden.
2 North View of ditto, from the Pettah; ſhewing the Curtain and Baſtion that were breached before the ſtorm on the 22d of March, 1791.
3 View of the Delhi Gateway after repaired.
4 View of the inſide Gate, with the Guard Room
5 View of the Pettah Gateway, where Colonel Moorhouſe fell.
6 An inſide View of the Place at Bangalore, which exhibits a moſt beautiful ſpecimen of Oriental Architecture.
7 View of the Burial Ground at Bangalore, with an exact repreſentation of the Monuments erected to the memory of thoſe brave Officers who fell at the taking, and in the vicinity, of that fortreſs.
8 South View of Bangalore, one mile and a half diſtant, on the road to Seringapatam
9 Diſtant View of Severndroog, from the ſame ſpot.
10 View of Maugree Pagodas.
11 North View of Severndroog, from Maugree
12 South-weſt View of Outradroog.
13 South View of the Works and Pettah of Outradroog.
14 South-eaſt View of Oliadroog.
15 North-eaſt View of ditto.
16 North View of Ramgaree.
17 View of Shevagurry, from the top of Ramgaree.
18 Diſtant View of Seringapatam, from Medows' Redoubt
19 Eaſt View of Seringapatam.
20 N. North-eaſt View of ditto, from Capt. Sibbald's Redoubt.
21 Weſt View of ditto, from the middle of the river Cauvery.
22 North View of ditto.
23 View of the North-eaſt Angle of Seringapatam.
24 South View of that magnificent and ſuperb ſtructure the *Tomb of Hyder*, in the Loll Baug Garden.
25 Weſt View of Peddi Naig Droogum.
26 North Vew of ditto.
27 Diſtant View of Saverndroog, two days march from Bangalore.
28 View of Shevagunga, from the road to Seringapatam.
29 Eaſt View of Cheuepatam.

PLANS.

30 Bangalore Fort and Pettah.
31 Ootradroog ditto ditto.
32 Seringagapatam, with the operations of the Siege from the 5th to the 24th Feb. 1792.
33 General Plan of the Myſore and Carnatic, with the occurrences of the War.

CARD.

IT is very respectfully requested that the SUBSCRIBERS to the MADRAS COURIER, at the different Out-stations, will be pleased to give directions, to their *Agents* at the PRESIDENCY, for the Quarterly payment of their respective Subscriptions, when the Receipts may be presented.

It will be esteemed as a particular favor, that SUBSCRIBERS will also be pleased to make known, the Names of their *Agents*, by a Line addressed to Mr. JOHN HUNTER, at the BRITISH BANK, in Fort St. George.

TRIAL OF WARREN HASTINGS.

MONDAY,—*March* 9.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Articles of Impeachment against Mr. Hastings, *Lord Thurlow*, went much at length into a discussion of the charge contained in the first article, respecting Mr. Hastings's conduct towards the Rajah of Benares, Cheyt Sing, in demanding a body of Cavalry for the service of the Bengal Government. In order fully to explain this transaction, and to shew on what ground his own construction of it rested, his Lordship detailed the relative circumstances of the demand, from the moment of its having been expressed in the Minute of Consultation, to the period when Mr. Hastings resolved and proceeded to punish the Rajah, for his contumacy in not having complied with the said demand. He stated with minuteness all the transactions between Mr. Markham, the Resident, and the Rajah, on the subject, and commented with much strength of reasoning on the Rajah's own letter, the most material assertions in which, his Lordship said, were not only false in fact, but such as the Rajah not only knew to be false, but was also aware that through the medium of Mr. Markham Mr. Hastings also knew to be false. He pointed out various circumstances to shew, that the Rajah acted with the greatest duplicity throughout the transaction, by not giving any answers to Mr. Markham's repeated demands and suggestions; though the latter were made with all the ardour and kindness of a friend, and yet addressing the Governor General, in a letter full of falsehood and misrepresentation. After expatiating on the subject generally and particularly for some time, his Lordship concluded with moving a Resolution, in the same form as those before moved, viz. " That the commons had not made good, &c. that part of the article respecting the demand of the cavalry from Cheyt Sing."

The Earl of Caernarvon contended that the demand had been made with a view to its being not complied with in order to lay the ground for the subsequent proceedings at that time projected and determined on by Mr. Hastings. In support of this the Earl argued, that the manner in which the demand was entered in the Minute of consultation, viz. " for such part of the cavalry entertained in his service *as he can spare*," implied either that the Governor General was conscious that he had no right to expect obedience from the Rajah in this particular, or that he did not expect that the demand either could or would be complied with. If the Governor General had a right to expect obedience respecting the cavalry, why did he not make his demand in a direct, absolute and peremptory manner, instead of stating it in terms so insidious and deceitful? His Lordship enforced this by much argument, and differed entirely from the noble and learned Lord in his inferences and the deductions on the subject.

The Lord Chancellor said, he was not at little surprised to find the noble and learned Lord select from the article respecting Benares, a few points not even stated as a substantive charge, alledged merely as facts of a secondary nature, introduced as corroborating circumstances, to shew the colour and complexion of every part of the system of conduct pursued by Mr. Hastings respecting the Rajah Cheyt Sing. His Lordship replied to several of the arguments of the noble and learned Lord who spoke first, and viewing the transaction in all its circumstances, in a different light, drew very different conclusions. Before he sat down he repeated his surprize, that the facts respecting the cavalry should have been treated by the noble and learned Lord as matter of substantive charge.

Lord Thurlow said, he understood it had been agreed and settled that the rule of proceeding should be, to take each matter of charge into consideration separately and distinctly. His Lordship denied that the facts respecting the demand for cavalry were not matter of criminal charge; they were so stated expressly, and such strong terms as *malicious* and *revengeful* applied to the conduct of Mr. Hastings in that particular.

The question was put—the *Not Contents* had it.

The next matter Lord Thurlow spoke to was the charge of a conspiracy entered into by Mr. Hastings with the Vizier, for sale of Cheyt Sing's districts to the Vizier. This, his Lordship said he need not dwell upon, as it rested solely on the evidence afforded by the letter of Mr Anderson. After a few words, therefore, on that letter, his Lordship moved a question in usual form, on the subject of that part of the first article, when on putting it to the vote, the Chairman declared that the *Not Contents* had it,—*nemine dissentiente*.

The third Charge was that respecting Mr. Hastings's conduct towards the Rajah on account of his neglect and irregularity in the payment of his kist. The grounds of this matter his Lordship explained, by producing two letters, the one brought forwarded in evidence at the trial, and the other a letter from Mr. Fowke, the Resident at Benares (antecedent to Mr. Markham's taking the place,) which very fully and sufficiently explained the other letter, and took off the criminality imputed to Mr. Hastings on the subject. It served to explain that it had been settled that the kists, paid at Benares, should be paid punctually when due; if paid by bills transmitted to Calcutta, the bills should have fifty-one days credit from the day that the payment was made: in paying therefore the kists due on the 4th of December 1780, by bills which were not sent, till some days of January 1781 had elapsed, and had, from their receipt, fifty-one days to run, the bargained for term of credit were violated, and thirty-seven days additional credit were taken. His Lordship said he was persuaded the Commons knew nothing of this letter of Mr. Fowke, or they would never have condescended to suppress it, as that was a line of conduct which the meanest practitioner in any of the Courts at Westminster-hall would not have stooped to; nor did he suspect the Agent in the cause of any such conduct.

DECREE of PARDON and AMNESTY TO THE REBELS of LA VENDEE.

The following is the Proclamation to the Insurgents of La Vendee:

For two years your country has been a prey to the horrors of civil war. These fertile plains which appeared designed by Nature to be the abode of happiness, are become the residence of proscription and carnage. The courage of our countrymen is turned against themselves. The flames devour their habitations, and the earth, covered with ruins and with emblems of mourning, refuses a subsistence to the survivors. Such are Frenchmen, the wounds which have been inflicted on our country by pride and imposture. Wicked men have abused your inexperience: It was in the name of a righteous God that thay furnished you with parricidal arms; it was in the name of humanity that they devoted to death thousands of victims; it was in the name of virtue that they drew together a band of wretches from every corner of France, that they made it the receptacle of monsters vomited out of every country. What blood has been sacrificed to the lust of dominion! and you, whom they deluded, why did you reject the sights which were held out to you, to embrace a mischievous phantom? Why would you prefer masters to brothers, and the torches of fanaticism to the flambeau of reason: May your eyes at length be opened, and an end be put to so many calamities; Weakened by repeated losses, disunited and scattered, without any other resource than despair, you still may have an asylum in the generosity of the nation. Yes, your brothers, the French people, are still inclined to think you more misled than culpable, their arms are stretched out to you, and the National Convention pardon you in their name, if you lay down arms, and if repentance and a sincere attachment urge you to fraternize with them. Their word is sacred; and if unfaithful delegates have abused their confidence and yours, justice shall be executed on them.

Thus the Republic, equally terrible towards its enemies within as without, are highly gratified by recalling its misguided children; take advantage of its clemency, and hasten to return into the bosom of your country. The authors of all your misfortunes are those who have seduced you.

" It is time that the enemies of France should cease to be gratified by the spectacle of our internal dissensions; they alone smile at your misfortunes; they alone profit of it; it is necessary to defeat their impious plans.

Turn against them those arms they have supplied you with for your destruction. Are the ties of nature dissolved, and *has the blood of the English passed into your veins?* Would you massacre the families of your brother conquerors of Europe rather than unite yourselves to them, and partake of their glory? No, you are now enlightened by the voice of truth and already many of you are returned, and find security the price of your confidence. Return all of you, and let the fireside of each become secure and peaceful; let the lands be cultivated, and let plenty resume its reign. Let us join in avenging ourselves of the common enemy, of that implacable and jealous nation, which has thrown the brand of discord amongst us. Let all our Republican energy be directed against those who have violated the sacred rights of the People. Let the utmost vigour animate all throughout our ports; let the Ocean be covered with our privateers, and let the war of extermination, with all its attendant horrors, be carried from the banks of the *Loire* to the banks of the *Thames*."

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

January, 1st.

The Convention is covered with glory, and the nation is happy; but the distress of the people who are starving, is some check to the general satisfaction. One section of Paris has represented at the bar of the assembly, that they have not fewer than between three and four thousand of the faithful patriots of the 10th August, actually destitute of food, and dying hourly amidst the wretched heaps in which they lay, crowded in filth and wretchedness, and abandoned to despair.—The Convention ordered the Committee of Resource to remedy this alarming evil.

At the Sitting of the 13th December, when a discussion of the act of navigation was proposed, the assembly declared, that although they were bound to maintain the revolutionary government, yet they possessed the rights to modify it according to the necessities imposed by circumstances. The idleness and ambition of the people was remarked upon with much severity by many; the people, said a member, want to become legislators and commissioners; every body exclaimed. Thibaut, wants to be supported at his ease by the public treasury. *Legendre* called the Law of the *maximum*, a Brevet for *scoundrels*. *Thibaut* moved, that the commissioners and all their train of dependants of the old system of terror should be suppressed, and their functions executed under some different mode less liable to abuse—He was heard with great applause, debates towards the latter end of December ran very high in the convention; at the sittings of the 17th and 18th Dec. the president Reubel was repeatedly and grossly insulted, and the assembly degenerated into a furious mob.

Amongst various sallies which escaped the members of the Convention in the tumultuous debate of the 27th December, *Duchesferaux* exclaimed, *that they had voted reason to be aristocratic, and denounced common sense as counter revolutionary.*

LAW REPORT.

LORD WM. MURRAY *qui tam* v. SIMS.

This was an action brought on the statute against usury.

The defendant is a wine merchant in the city of London, and who, in the course of discounting, took a bill of a Mr. Whitmore for 200l. accepted by Lord Wm. Murray, payable at six weeks after date. The defendant, Mr. Sims, proposed to discount this bill in this way—half in cash, and the other half in goods.—That is to say, 50 dozen of red port at a guinea a dozen, and 3s. the bottles, and 20 dozen of white wine at 27s. a dozen. Mr. Whitmore said, No! this is too hard, I want money. No, there were no better terms to be had—Mr. Sims observed they should have good wine, and should not be great losers by the bargain. The wine was sold for this price, and money was given for the remainder of the bill, which had only 21 days to run. After the sale of this wine (which was in bottles) a person negotiating the business tried to sell it, but could not procure a purchaser. He therefore left the wine at the house of Mr. Sims, and afterwards sold it to Mr. John Grey, the clerk of Mr. Sims. The price this young merchant gave for it was 15s 6d a dozen. Only sixty dozen, however, were purchased; ten were taken by Mr. Whitmore.

After all the evidence was heard, Mr. Justice BULLER, in summing up to the Jury, observed they would have several points to consider in this cause, the whole of which he wished to rest with them after he had made some observations.

He might say, without hesitation, whether these transactions be or be not usurious; the conduct of the defendant was harsh, oppressive, and hard hearted, because it was proved clearly that Whitmore, wanted not to have the dealings which took place on this occasion. The defendant had offered wine in part of the discount of this bill—Whitmore wanted no wine, what he wanted was money, and therefore it was idle to talk of this being a fair and bona fide sale of these goods. The truth was, that this Mr. Sims saw the distress of Mr. Whitmore, and took the advantage of that distress—money he must have, and therefore he was obliged to take it upon what terms he could get it. The Jury would judge of the credit due to the witness—He could not help saying it appeared to him a little singular that this young merchant, then clerk to Mr. Sims, never having dealt in any wine before this time, and having no licence to do so, should at this time, in this place, under these circumstances, for this price namely 15s. 6d. a dozen, buy that which had cost one guinea for the red and 27s. for the white. This gentleman's conduct was a little particular. Notwithstanding the complexion of this case, however, he was bound to tell the Jury that in this action it was not sufficient for the plaintiff to prove that the defendant had taken more than legal interest, in order that the Jury should find a verdict for the plaintiff, but it must appear that the defendant had committed usury to the extent laid forth in the declaration; and therefore as the plaintiff had alledged in that declaration that wine was sold to him at the price which he paid for it, whereas in point of truth it was really worth no more than Mr. Grey, the defendant's clerk, gave for it at the second sale, it must be so proved. Perhaps Mr. Sims might be called upon to restore the amount of the overcharge by another action. Supposing the wine to be worth more than Whitmore sold it for to Grey, and however hard the case might be, and it certainly would be very hard, yet in this case it would not amount to usury. The question here therefore would be, " What was the value of this wine when it was sold?" If they were of opinion it was worth more than 15s. 6d. a dozen, this case would not amount to usury, because the declaration assigned the usury upon the point. On this their deliberation should be had, and their determination formed.

The Jury, after a good deal of deliberation, found a *verdict* for the *defendant*.

The following is a Copy of a Circular Notice sent to all the Commanders of the King's Ships on the Mediterranean Station:

"MEMORANDUM,

" Information having been received, of the enemy having formed the iniquitous intention of loading a vessel with wine, with poison in it, and let her fall into our hands; the Vice Admirals make the same known to our ships of the squadron, that they may be upon their guard accordingly; and as the intelligence comes from Genoa, and this diabolical design planned at that place, particular care is to be observed in not meddling with any wine cargo taken, which comes from the Eastward, and the crews of all suspicious vessels are to be carefully secured."

THE CANADA.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer on board the Canada, dated Spithead, Nov. 26.

" When last I had the pleasure to see you in town, it was generally supposed that the Canada was going with Earl Howe and the Grand Fleet; but on the day appointed for our sailing, an order came from London, for the Alexander, of 74 guns, and our ship of the same force, to proceed as a reinforcement a convoy (with the Marquis of Huntley, and troops) as far as Cape St. Vincent's. When we had seen the convoy safe to the Cape we parted company with them to return to England, and on our passage home, when about 65 leagues to the Westward of Scilly, at two o'clock in the morning of the 6th of this month, we fell in with a French squadron of men of war. When we first saw them they were not more than two miles from us, right between us and the British Channel, for which we were then steering with a fair wind. Finding them numerous, and supposing them enemies it was judged prudent to alter our course immediately, and endeavour to alter the position so as to get the English Channel open, and which, though apparently impracticable (in such a situation), we and the Alexander effected by masterly manœuvring. By six o'clock we were to leeward of them, crouding sail for England, and the enemy (which we soon after perceived as it grew day light), consisting of five line of battle ships, four frigates, and a brig, in chace of us coming up very fast. At six o'clock in the morning the Alexander and the Canada were close along side each other; but as the enemy were of superior force, it was thought necessary to separate, in order that one ship might perhaps get off. As we sailed rather better than the Alexander, she dropped astern of us, and steering different courses (though only a little), made the distance between us wider. The French squadron then separated and a French Commodore, with three line of battle ships, and one frigate, pursued the Alexander, while the French Admiral, with two line of battle ships, three frigates and a brig pursued us.

" A little before eight o'clock in the morning, the Alexander hoisted English colours and commenced the action with the head most ship of that part of enemy's fleet who were in chace of her; we hoisted our colours, and about eight o'clock began the action with the French admiral (in a ship of 80 guns). At this time his shot were flying over us, without any effect; but our shot were fired in so excellent a direction, that he by no means steered steady, and did not show a wish to come along side of us without the other line of battle ship, which he might easily have done, as he sailed the fastest; but we imagined he had no wish to get up with us, unless the ship in company with him, and of equal force, could come up at the same time, and engage us both sides at once. The action continued in this manner till near one o'clock in the day, we receiving the fire of both the enemy's ships at intervals, and returning their fire. One of the French frigates came up on our quarter, and sent several shot over us, but on our bringing some of our guns to bear on her, she sheered off, and none of the other frigates presumed to come up.

" At about twelve o'clock, we slackened our stays and rigging, knocked the wedges out of our masts, and started some water in the hold, by which means the ship sailed faster, which the enemy perceiving, they did not draw up with us. At one o'clock discontinued the engagement with us, and hauled up for the Alexander. Had the French Admiral acted thus, we suppose he conceived both ships would get off, which I must say there was little probability of at that time.

" The action with the Alexander was much more severe: the first ship the Alexander engaged was so disabled in about half an hour, that she was obliged to steer off, and make the signal for a frigate to go to her assistance. The French Commodore then got up with Admiral Bligh, but never fairly along-side of him, notwithstanding which in less than an hour the Alexander made him almost a wreck on the water, having shot away the Commodore's head of his main top-mast, his main-top-sail-yard, in the slings, and his mizen-top-mast, consequently he was forced to give over the action. A third line of battle ship, never in the action before, next got up with the poor unfortunate Alexander, and engaged her closely; this was about the time the Admiral gave over the action with us, and at that time we could not perceive the Alexander the least damaged in the sails or rigging, for she was steering a course with all her sails set.

" The French Admiral seeing the Alexander had beat off two line of battle ships, and fearing we should both get off in spite of their efforts, he in the most dastardly manner hauled up for the Alexander, being determined, I imagine, to make sure of one ship. I call it dastardly, because if three heavy line of battle ships could not secure the Alexander, he ought never to have gone to their assistance, and should himself have chaced us, while he had a sail to set.

" The last we could distinctly see of the Alexander, was past two o'clock P. M. (when most of the enemy's ships had closed in with her): her colors were still flying, and she still firing away.

" When the two line of battle ships hauled their wind from us, we could see we had damaged them by our shot very much in their sails and rigging."

The King of Spain has not only reduced the salaries and pensions of his officers, but created paper money to the amount, of 18,000,000 of dollars. A fund of 2 millions annually, is appropriated to return the principal and pay the interest of this emission, and other circulating papers. This step was taken about the time the King received 20 millions of dollars from S. America.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The ancient and beautiful Poem, of "ARABELLA STUART," is received, and MARIA may be assured it shall have place in our next Courier.

The Courier

MADRAS—July 22d. 1795.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD HOBART, attended by the Officers and Gentlemen of his *Suite*, embarked on board the Hon'ble Company's Cruiser the SWIFT, early on Friday Morning.

His Lordship, we understand, proceeds by this conveyance to a Northern Port, where he disembarks, and thence proceeds on his intended Tour, through the whole of the Circars.

We are happy to learn that His Majesty's Squadron, with the Detachment Transports, had arrived in safety at Negapatam—The 1st Battalion of Native Infantry was embarked from that Port on the 22d, and the flank Companies of his Majesty's 71st and 73d Regiments and the Artillery on the 23d Instant, on board the Ships destined for their reception; when the Squadron immediately proceeded to sea.

On Wednesday last, an Inquest was held by Mr. PASLEY, Coroner, on the body of a Native Woman, who had been reported to him as having come to her Death by Violence—when the Jury found a verdict of *Wilful Murder* against her *Husband*; She appeared to have been nearly six months gone with child.

The Ship SUCCESS, Captain Smith, arrived at Calcutta, on the 28th Ultimo.

It is mentioned in the ASIATIC MIRROR, that the Bengal Government have come to the resolution of raising *Recruits* for the Native Battalions on this Establishment, from the Bengal Provinces, and from the Dominions of the Nabob Vizier.

The PANTHER Cruiser, Captain Margoty, arrived at Calcutta on the 7th Instant.

KOSCIUSKO, it appears by the English Papers, did not long survive the humiliating captivity, to which the fortune of War had unhappily subjected him. He was wounded in seven different parts of his body, and in his head mortally.—The moment his death was announced to the Russian Commander, he ordered his Head to be cut off, and carried on the point of a Bayonet, through the Ranks of the Russian Army, which was ordered under arms for that purpose.

We understand, by the India Gazette of 6th Instant, that in consequence of information which Government had received, of certain hostile preparations among some of the Western Powers, orders have been issued, for the Brigades in the field to hold themselves in readiness, to move on the shortest notice—and that two Officers of Engineers, of high rank, are to proceed immediately from Calcutta, to inspect into the state of the different Forts within the Company's limits.

We are informed that the Bengal Government have it in contemplation immediately to raise five Sebundy Corps. A Marine Battalion is also spoken of.

The Bombay Government have taken up and Chartered the Ship SURAT CASTLE, for 1050 Tons, at *thirty-five* Pounds Sterling per Ton, to carry home a part of the Hon. Company's China Investment.

APPOINTMENTS.

MR. RICHARD LEACH, appointed Master Attendent, at Vizagapatam.

CAPTAIN ANDERSON, formerly Commander of the Sir Edward Hughes, Indiaman, appointed Master Attendant at Bombay, *vice* Mr. John Tasker, resigned.

The following is a correct list of Navy Officers on half pay, including all the latest promotions;

Admirals 90; superannuated Admirals 26; Captains 415; Masters and Commanders 214; Lieutenants 1632; Masters 329; Surgeons 421. The officers of the Marine corps at the several divisions, at Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, are not included.

An American gentleman from Brest brings word from several English Officers now prisoners there, who write, that nothing can be more polished and liberal than the behaviour of the French to the English officers. They are allowed, on their parole, to take two days liberty in each week; and so loose is their general confinement, that they are daily permitted to go to market, to buy their provisions.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BY GOVERNMENT,

Fort St. George, 22d July, 1795.

LIEUTENANT ALEXANDER GRANT, to act as Aid de Camp to the RIGHT HONORABLE *the* GOVERNOR during the absence of CAPTAIN BOROUGH.

MAJOR OF BRIGADE PIERCE, to conduct the business of the Adjutant General's Office, during the absence of LIEUTENANT COLONEL CLOSE, from the Presidency.

Fort St. George, July 22d, 1795.

LIEUTENANT JOSEPH WALKER, with half a Company from the 17th Battalion of Native Infantry, to proceed immediately to PULICAT, and take charge of that Fort until further Orders.

MAJOR HALL to Superintend the Laboratory at the Presidency until further Orders.

KING's TROOPS.

G. O. *Head Quarters, July* [illegible] *1795.*

Sir Robert Abercrombie has been pleased to make the following Appointments and Promotions, until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

36th Foot.

Ensign William Wallis, to be Lieutenant, vice Grant, deceased—22d May, 1795.

George Nite, Gentleman, to be Ensign, vice Wallis—22d do. do.

52d Foot.

Ensign John Harris, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hoare, who retires—21st May, 1795.

73d Foot.

Lieutenant Arthur Hoare, to be Adjutant by purchase, vice [illegible]slow, who resigns—21st April, 1795.

7th Foot.

Ensign Richard Browne, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Nelson, promoted to an Independent Company—21st May.

In addition to the Army Promotions mentioned in former Papers, we are now enabled to add the following.

MAJORS Sir Charles Marsh, Kt. of Fish's late Corps, and Edward Handfield, of the 22d Foot, to be LIEUTENANT COLONELS, in the Army.

As likewise, the following CAPTAINS to be MAJORS in the Army.

Gilbert Waugh, 79th Ft.	James Bland, 46th.
Henry Allen, 73d.	James M. Hadden, Artillery.
Thomas Stribling.	
Robert Garden, 54th.	Charles Terrot, ditto.
John Hatton, 66th.	John Perryn, 12th Ft.
James Kemmis, 40th.	Robert Burne, 36th.
W. Buchannan, Irish Artillery.	

3d Foot, Lieut. Colonel Wm. Lord Craven, from the 84th Foot, to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Lord Newark, who exchanges.

21st. Lieut. Colonel Thomas Meyrick, from the 99th to be Lieut. Colonel, by purchase, vice Graham, who retires.

31st. Brevet Lieut. Colonel Adam Hay to be Lieut. Colonel, by purchase, vice Cotton, who retires.

84th, Colonel John Lord Newark, from the 3d, to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Lord Craven, who exchanges.

94th Brevet Colonel Hutchinson, to be Colonel,

97th. Captain Houghton, from the 82d, to be Major, Lieut. Mackenzie, from the 26th, to be Captain, vice Jas. Grant, who retires.

99th. Major James Smith Baillie, from the 78th, to be Lieut. Colonel, by purchase, vice Meyrick, removed to the 21st Foot.

109th. Brevet Colonel Alexander Hay, to be Colonel.

Hundredth and eleventh Regiment of Foot.

Lieut. Colonel Roberts, from the 87th, to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, Capt. Henry Windsor from the Coldstream Foot Guards, to be Major, Lieut. Shaw from the 22d Light Dragoons, to be Captain.

Staff.—Sir Charles Preston, Bart. to be Baggage Master and Inspector of the Roads in North Britain, vice Montgomerie, who resigns.

Captains Harley, Master, Pulteney, Ashley, Cotton, Wm. Fullerton, all to be Majors of Brigade.

The heavy contributions laid by Sir Charles Gray and Sir John Jervis, in the conquered Islands in the West Indies, have caused very general murmurs there—the more especially as they exceeded what could possibly be borne by the inhabitants. The tax on St. Louis has already been diminished from 300,000l. to 150,000l.—We have the best reason to believe, that these contributions are wholly unauthorized by our Government at home;—and that orders have been sent out that these levies should not be carried into force. They are certainly highly impolitic and injudicious.

The following East Indiamen are intended to carry troops to the leeward islands, and from thence proceed to India: The Deptford, Kent, Earl Cornwallis, Warren Hastings, Osterly, General Coote, Northumberland.

ACROSTIC to Miss ——

MOVE not ye Spheres, lo! dress'd in Mortal [guise,
Another Venus issues from the Skies;
Released from slavish Errors galling chain,
In her behold, chaste Taste relumes its reign;
All her fair Sex, she far in Grace excells,
Undeck'd her Form, even then a Venus dwells;
Rise Heavenly Iris; take my Pen, haste run,
Quick for her Eyes and dip it in the Sun;
Unfaded Lillies lend your glorious hue,
Hyacinths and Roses you'll befriend me too;
And O with Wisdom, Pallas from above,
Resistless make the charming Girl I love,
Tall as the Cypress, mild as the Cyprian Dove.

JUVENIS.

*A***E, July 1795.*

Letter from the King of Poland to the Empress of Russia.

WARSAW,—*21st November 1794.*

Madam, My Sister,

The fate of Poland is in your hands; your power and your wisdom will decide upon it, whatever may be my lot, while I am yet able, I cannot neglect the duty I owe my nation, to invoke in its behalf the generosity of your Imperial Majesty.

The Polish Military is destroyed; the nation however still exists, but this it will soon cease to do; unless your power and Magnanimity interpose to support it; the tumult of warfare has prevented the sowing a great part of the land. Tillage has become impossible, where the Cattle have been carried off; the Husbandmen, whose barns are empty, whose Cottages have been burnt or rendered uninhabitable, have fled in thousands into a foreign country; many land-holders have emigrated for the same reasons.

Poland already begins to resemble a desart, the approaching year is threatened with an almost inevitable famine, especially if the circumjacent powers continue to carry off its Inhabitants, its Cattle, and to plunder its territory.

It appears reserved to her, whose arms alone have been victorious, to prescribe bounds to others, when she shall have shewn the purposes to which she shall apply her own success. I do not presume to dictate, but I am certain, that the conduct most truely glorious, that which will make three millions of men least unhappy, will always have the best claim to your determination.

May it please you Madam, to approve what my confidence in your great character has induced me to represent; may it please you to accept at the same time, the expression of those sentiments with which I remain.

Madam my Sister

&c. &c.

ANSWER TO THE FOREGOING.

PETERSBURGH,—*2d December.*

Sir, my Brother,

The fate of Poland which your Majesty has presented in your Letter of the 21st of November, is the result of those principles destructive to all social order, which have been found in the example of a deluded and a disorganised people. I have done every thing in my power to avert their terrible consequences, and to cover the abyss, which the Chiefs of the insurrection have dug under the feet of the Polish nation, and into which it has ultimately been drawn; all my cares upon this subject, have been paid with ingratitude, with hatred, and with treason; among the misfortunes to which the People have become a prey, famine, which was inevitable, is certainly the most cruel: I shall give orders to prevent it as much possible; however, as well on this account, as the knowledge I have of the dangers to which your Majesty is exposed amidst the lawless people of Warsaw, I desire that you quit that guilty Town and repair to Grodno; Field Marshall Suwarow Remnisky, has received orders to propose to you this measure, and to make the necessary arrangements, that you undertake this journey with as much safety, as convenience. Your Majesty must know my mode of thinking and my character; they are not of that nature to abuse the advantages which the *divine favour*, as well as the *justice* of my *cause* have thrown into my hands. Thus your Majesty may expect with tranquility and confidence, what reasons of state, the repose and public security will decide, upon the future fate of Poland; it is in these sentiments that I am,

Sir, my Brother,

&c. &c.

Portsmouth—December 26.

Two Catholic Priests are come from London to attend some of the unhappy men, who are under sentence of death by a Court Martial, for the mutiny on board his Majesty's ship Culloden.

MISCELLANOUS.

On the 29th Dec. the Maria brig, arrived from Newfoundland, anchored in Studland Bay, for the purpose of procuring a pilot; but a pressgang lying in the bay, prevented Mr. Thomas Allen, who offered his services to steer her, from going on board, and moved their tender alongside the brig, in order to impress her crew, consisting of forty-six hands. The attempt, however, was made to no effect, the sailors being armed with handspikes, &c. In consequence of this, the Lieutenant of the gang, after disabling the Maria's boat, sent to his Commanding Officer at Poole, to acquaint him of what was going forward. Mr. Allen now found an opportunity of getting on board the brig. Soon after two serjeants, two corporals, and sixteen privates, arrived to the assistance of the press gang, and immediately firing into the brig, the first round wounded the pilot in his right arm, who instantly called out to the assailants to desist, but still kept the helm. The military, however, wholly regardless of Mr. Allen's intreaties, continued firing, and killed him on the spot, by sending a ball through his body. The gang now boarded the brig, and continuing their bloody career, soon strewed the deck with killed and maimed bodies, three having been found dead, and seven most cruelly wounded.

On the gang's coming on shore, it was with the greatest difficulty they could be rescued from the fury of the populace, by the civil officers, with an entire regiment under arms. The Coroner's Inquest found a verdict of *Wilful Murder* against the two lieutenants, *Oliver* and *Phillips*, and one of the gang, named Oliver, who were safely lodged in the New Gaol, in order to take their trial.

The following are said to be the leading arrangements between this country and America: A restoration of the posts on the disputed territory, and a commercial intercourse between America and the British West islands at a low duty.

One hundred and five disturbers of the public taanquillity have been executed at Marseilles.—The Committee of General Safety of the Convention has set as liberty 100 ci-devant nobles, although comprehended in the class of suspected persons, according to the Law of September 1. At the same time it ordered the arrest of the whole Revolutionary Committee of la Croix Rouge, and also eight Members of the Jacobin Club of that City.

Upwards of eighty Emigrants, concerned in *the trafic of forged assignats*, have lately been taken into custody, by order of Government, preparatory to their being sent out of the Kingdom, under the authority of the Alien Act.

By the death of the Countess Dowger of Bath, the Hon James Wortley Montague obtains possession of his grandfather's fortune valued at 20,000. a year.

A French Ship, the *Impetueuse*, of 80 guns was lately burnt in Portsmouth Harbour, and is supposed to have been set fire to willfully:—the incendiaries had not been discovered, but a Spaniard had been apprehended, under very strong suspicion of being accessary to it. The Impetueuse was laying along side the Wharf, the Northumberland, of 7[illegible] guns, lay close to her, and must enevitably have shared the same fate, but for the extraordinary exertions of the Officers and men of the ships in the Harbour, and a number of Boats from the shore: Captain Spranger, of the Rattlesnake sloop of war, is mentioned as having signalized himself greatly on this occasion.

The Earl Moira's army are now in considerable Strength at SOUTHAMPTON, but will be joined by six Regiments of Cavalry, besides Several of Infantry; 1500 of the foot guards are to be draughted from the three Regiments, and a general draught will take place from each Regiment on the British establishment.

MARRIAGE.

On Monday Nov. the 17th, married by special licence, in Hertford Street, Charles Grey, Esq. M. P. for the county of Northumberland to Miss Ponsonby, only daughter of the Right Hon. W. B. Ponsonby.

DEATH.

Camp at Waltier. On the 13th Instant, LIEUT. JAMES CRANSTON, of the 26th Battalion of Native Infantry.

ARRIVALS.

July 22, H. C. Ship Lascelles, Captain Kempe, Calcutta,
27, Snow Diana, Newbigging, Coringa.

DEPARTURES.

July 23, Ship Elizabeth, Schroder, Traquebar,
24, Ship Swift, Thiselton, Vizagapatam,
25, Ship Laurel, Foggo, Calcutta.
25, Gloucester, Clarkson, Bombay.

Public Office.

WHEREAS, much Inconvenience has arisen from want of due Notice to the CORONER, of Persons coming to sudden and untimely Death, The Magistrates hereby desire, that all Constables and others, whom it doth and may Concern, will give immediate Information to the CORONER, Mr. GEORGE PASLEY, in *Popham's* Broad-Way, Black Town, that the proper Inquests may be forthwith taken, in future Cases of a similiar Nature.

By order,
STEVENS TOTTON.
Clerk to the Justices.

Fort St. George, July 28, 1795.

Civil Fund.

THE SUBSCRIBERS at the Presidency are requested to attend a General Quarterly Meeting, at the Civil Secretary's Apartments in Fort Square, on Saturday the 8th August, at 12 o'Clock, to consider an Application for Admission to partake of the Fund, to inspect the accounts, and to transact other Business relative to the Institution,

By Order of the Trustees.
CECIL SMITH,
Secretary.

Fort St. George, 22d July, 1795.

FOR SALE,
BY
Messrs. Colt, Baker, & Co.

THE Cargo of BATAVIA ARRACK, landing from the Ship Pensylvania, is of a Quality far Superior to that usually exported, and now deliverable at the following Prices.

It lots of 25 Leaguers of 150 Gallons each at 43 Pagodas per Leaguer.
Ditto of 10 ditto, 44 ditto,
Ditto of 1 ditto 45 ditto.

FOR SALE,
BY
Messrs. Colt, Baker, & Co.

THE CARGO of MADEIRA WINE, now landing from the SHIP OSTEGO, *Captain Bright.*

The quality of the best London Market was Shipped by the House of Blackburne, Ranger and Co. and is now selling, at the undermentioned prices.

In lots of 50 Pipes, at 115 Pagodas each Pipe.
Ditto of 24 Pipes, at 120 ditto ditto,
Ditto of less than 25 Pipes, at 125 Pags. each.

Advertisement.

Madras Charitable Lottery.

THE holders of Tickets not drawn in the First Class, are hereby informed that the additional Sums of 5 Pagodas accompanied with the Tickets will be received at the Office of Messrs. Sharp and Heefke, at the Carnatic Bank, and at all the different Houses in Madras, where the respective Tickets were first purchased—and be delivered in lieu thereof every day (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 2 o'clock in the afternoon untill the 11th day of August, being one day before the Drawing of the Second Class.

The Public are requested to take notice that no payment can be received without the original Tickets, nor after the abovementioned day, and all the holders who may omit to make payment on or before that day, will lose the benefit of their Tickets.

The Second Class commences Drawing on Wednesday the 12th of August, and continues Friday 14th, Monday 17th, Wednesday 19th, Friday 21st, Monday 24th, Wednesday 26th, and Friday 28th.

N. B. The HOLDER'S of TICKETS in this LOTTERY will please to take Notice, that on the 12th of the ensuing month, the DRAWING of the SECOND CLASS will positively Commence, and are requested to send in their TICKETS, without delay to be exchanged, for others of the same Number in the SECOND CLASS.

Fort St. George, 28th July, 1795.

Madras Exchange Lottery.

THE MADRAS EXCHANGE LOTTERY, is now Drawing in the Southern Division of the EXCHANGE. The Days of Drawing are Mondays, and Thursdays, 250 Tickets, are drawn each day—the hours of attendance, for selling and examining Tickets on the days of Drawing are from 8 to 12, and in the intermediate day's from 8 till 2 in the forenoon, and from 6 till 8 in the Evening.

Tickets warranted undrawn are ready for sale at the times abovementioned - Prizes either in the Exchange or Madras Lotteries, will be taken in payment, deducting the 10 per Cent.

P. M. CASSIN,
Agent to the Exch. Com.

Madras Exchange, July 1st, 1795.

Madras Exchange Lottery,
FOR 1795.

LOTTERY SCHEME,

Star Pagodas 100,000,
To be divided into 10,000 Shares or Tickets, at 10 Pagodas each.

1	Prize of	Star Pagodas	10,000
2	Prizes of	2500 each	5000
4	Ditto, of	1000	4000
8	Ditto,	500	4000
18	Ditto,	250	4500
40	Ditto,	100	4000
80	Ditto,	50	4000
2950	Ditto,	20	59,000
1	Prize alloted to the First Drawn,		500
1	Ditto, ditto. Last Drawn,		5000
3105	Prizes		
6895	Blanks		
10000	Tickets,	Star Pagodas,	100000

State of the Wheel.

AT THE CLOSE OF THE EIGHTH DAY'S DRAWING,
Monday the 20th July, 1795.

PRIZES DRAWN.

1 Prize as First Drawn,	500
4 ditto of 250 each, is	1,000
9 ditto of 100 ditto,	900
11 ditto of 50 ditto,	550
580 ditto of 20 ditto,	11,600
605 Prizes, amounting to Star Pagodas,	14,550
1,395 Blanks.	
2,000 Tickets Drawn.	
8,000 Do. Undrawn.	
10,000 Tickets.	

PRIZES IN THE WHEEL.

1 Prize of	10,000
2 ditto of 2500 each, is	5000
4 ditto of 1000 ditto,	4000
8 ditto of 500 ditto,	4000
14 ditto of 250 ditto,	3500
31 ditto of 100 ditto,	3100
69 ditto of 50 ditto,	3450
2370 ditto of 20 ditto,	47,400
2,499 Prizes, amounting to Star Pagodas,	80,450
1 ditto alloted as Last Drawn,	5,000
	85,450

The Wheel is above par 5450 Star Pags.
The Price of Tickets Warranted Undrawn, is Eleven Pagodas.

Madras Exchange Lottery.

THE SEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING.
Thursday, the 23d July, 1795.
Prizes of 20 Pagodas each.

9136	2669	6935	4875	6397	7457	4462
1420	5624	4192	7495	1475	7979	8813
2327	7886	7724	9887	6674	5325	2426
3787	3348	4373	2856	6822	7268	7446
3896	9589	4709	832	1415	1591	4494
1238	2527	6579	5584	1818	5201	2444
187	4068	1165	545	2227	2838	8345
236	163	5663	4254	258	6532	2990
5249	9261	6110	5878	914	1400	1101
3703	9828	2100	8928	6833	1150	3509
6042	8143	9218	2813	3357	9176	6936
845	6548					

THE EIGHTH DAY'S DRAWING.
Monday, the 27th July, 1795.
No. 6779 and 1124 Prizes of 100 Pags. each
No. 6759 1911 and 7281 Prizes of 50 Pags. each.
Prizes of 20 Pagodas each.

9739	3049	9500	1480	3774	3759	1627
1383	3597	4550	4017	850	7076	3342
4466	3555	5575	2280	8178	2624	8762
4302	1186	1984	2240	3938	8552	6580
3811	2490	5615	2011	1351	2692	7418
2145	2634	4196	1479	2589	6979	5422
1046	3947	7750	7214	9944	4790	8524
959	4161	6058	7213	8798	7676	9897
971	2476	4842	7194	1804	9591	4835
753	6967	8650				

MADRAS LOTTERY,
FOR
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND STAR PAGODAS,

Under the Management and Direction of

Messrs. PORCHER, REDHEAD, and Co.
COLT, BAKER, and Co.
CHASE, SEWELL, and CHASE,
TULLOH, JERVIS, and BRODIE,
DRING, GORDON, and LUSHINGTON,
STEPHENS and COCKELL,
McDOWALL, FRASER, and HAY,
D. CHRISTIANI,
THOMAS FRASER,
JOHN SMART,
SATUR and DE MONTE,
AVIET SETH.

For the Benefit of the *Military Male Asylum*, and for erecting a *Bridge*, for the Accommodation of the Public, over the River, between the House belonging to His Highness the Nabob Umduts Ul Omrah, Behader, &c. and the House lately occupied by Major Hart.

Ten Thousand Tickets to be divided in Three Classes, according to the following

S C H E M E.

THE FIRST CLASS,
CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING PRIZES, AND
NO BLANKS:

1	Prize of	Star Pagodas	2,800
1	Ditto	Ditto	1,000
2	Prizes of	500 each is	1,000
15	Ditto	150	2,250
60	Ditto	50	3,000
100	Ditto	20	2,000
821	Ditto	10	8,210
	Also allotted to the Last Drawn Ticket,		540
1,000	Prizes in the First Class, amounting to Star Pagodas		20,000

THE SECOND CLASS,
CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING PRIZES, AND
NO BLANKS:

1	Prize of	Star Pagodas	3,000
1	Ditto	Ditto	2,000
1	Ditto	Ditto	1,000
5	Prizes of	500 each is	2,500
10	Ditto	200	2,000
20	Ditto	100	2,000
50	Ditto	50	2,500
225	Ditto	30	6,750
1687	Ditto	15	25,305
	Also allotted to the Last Drawn Ticket,		945
2,000	Prizes in the Second Class, amounting to Star Pags.		48,000

THE THIRD CLASS,
CONSISTING OF 5,632 BLANKS,
AND THE FOLLOWING PRIZES:

1	Prize of	Star Pagodas	15,000
1	Ditto	Ditto	10,000
1	Ditto	Ditto	5,000
5	Prizes of	1,000 each is	5,000
10	Ditto	500	5,000
30	Ditto	200	6,000
70	Ditto	80	5,600
100	Ditto	40	4,000
1150	Ditto	20	23,000
	Also allotted to the Last Drawn Ticket,		3,400
1,368	Prizes in the Third Class, amounting to Star Pags.		82,000
4,368	Prizes amounting to Star Pags.		150,000
5,632	Blanks in the Third Class,		
10,000	Tickets, being nearly at the Rate of 1 PRIZE to 1½ BLANK.		

THE PRICE OF THE TICKETS

FIRST CLASS,	7 PAGODAS.
SECOND CLASS,	12 PAGODAS.
THIRD CLASS,	17 PAGODAS.

COMPUTATION OF THE TICKETS.

10,000 Tickets at 7 Pags. each, amount to Star Pags.	70,000
Deduct 1,000 Prizes from the First Class.	
Remains 9,000 Tickets which are to be paid for at 5 Pags. each,	45,000
Deduct 2,000 Prizes from Second Class,	
Remains 7,000 Tickets which are to be paid for at 5 Pags. each,	35,000
Star Pagodas	150,000

Explanation of the foregoing scheme.

THE PROPRIETOR of a Ticket, suppose No. 10, purchased originally for Seven Pagodas, will, if his Ticket is drawn in the First Class, be entitled to one of the Prizes, peculiar to that Class; for there are NO BLANKS: But should his Ticket remain in the Wheel, he will have to pay Five Pagodas in Addition to the original Price; and he will then be entitled to a Chance of any of the Prizes appropriated to the Second Class: But if No. 10, should not be drawn in the Second Class, and, here also, as in the First, there are NO BLANKS, the Proprietor of No. 10, will have to add Five Pagodas more, to the former Sums paid by him; which will entitle him to all the advantages peculiar to the Third Class. So that for the Sum of Seventeen Pagodas, which the Proprietor of No. 10, will pay for his Ticket, he will have a Chance in the three Classes; and the advantages of the latter Class, by a reference to the Scheme, are extremely manifest and plain: and in proportion of the additional Sums, at the different Periods particularised, paid by the Holder of the Ticket No. 10, the intrinsic Value of the Ticket will be increased in the same Rate; and in the Event of its being drawn in the First or Second Class, he will be assured of A PRIZE,—an Advantage peculiar to this Lottery.

But if the Proprietor of the Ticket, No. 10, at the Conclusion of the Drawing of the First Class, or before the Commencement of the Drawing of the Second Class, doth not pay an additional Sum of Five Pagodas, he will not be entitled to the further Benefits of the Lottery; and so, likewise, if he doth not pay the further Sum of Five Pagodas, at the Conclusion of the Drawing of the Second Class, or before the Commencement of the Drawing of the Third Class, he will not be entitled to any of the Advantages of the Third Class.

There will be an interval of Six Weeks between the Drawing of each Class, to allow Time to the Holders of Tickets to pay the additional Sums, according to the Conditions explained in the foregoing Case, of the supposed Purchase of the Ticket, No. 10.

The following Gentlemen have been Chosen a Committee for the purpose of Signing the Tickets, and preparing the Wheels, viz.

Josias Du Prè Porcher, Esquire,
Charles Baker, Esquire,
Henry Sewell, Esquire,
John Tulloh, Esquire, and
William Dring, Esquire.

A Committee of the Managers will regularly attend the Drawing, which is to Commence on the 1st of July next.

The FUNDS, will be lodged in the CARNATIC BANK, where the Prizes will be paid after a Deduction of 10 per Cent.—Tickets signed by one of the Committee and the Agents are ready for Delivery at the CARNATIC BANK, and the AGENT'S OFFICE.

Tickets may be had at Calcutta of Messrs. Fairlie, Reid, and Co. at 25 Sicca Rupees, and a further advance of 17½ Sicca Rupees to be paid to entitle the Holders, of Undrawn Tickets, to a Chance in the Second Class, and the same in the Third Class.

Tickets may be had at Bombay of James Tate, Esq. at 25 Bombay Rupees each, the above Advances, to be paid by the Holders of Undrawn Tickets, in the Second and Third Classes.

Tickets may also be had at Pondicherry of Messrs De Bury, Joannes Sinan, and Company.

The Payment of the Tickets sold at Bengal and drawn Prizes in the First and Second Classes, will be paid, If required, five Days after the accounts of the Drawing of these Classes, at the Rate of 400 Current Rupees for 100 Star Pagodas; and at Bombay at 325 Bombay Rupees.—The Prizes of the Third Class will be paid at Madras, 30 Days after the Drawing.

SHARP and HEEFKE, *Agents,*
Fort St. George, March 23d, 1795.

Probate of Will.

PROBATE of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of the late STEPHEN POPHAM, Esq. having been granted to Mr. JOHN D'MONTE one of the Executors named in the said Will—All Persons who have Claims on the Estate of the said Deceased, are requested to send in an Account thereof to the said Executor as soon as possible; and those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to pay the same.

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